TWO SECTIONS SECTION ONE 5 cents a copy November 24, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

For it's mother this, an' mother that, an' "Beat it now I say," but it's savior of her country when the guns begin to play. An' it's mother this an' mother that, most anything you please; but mother ain't a bloomin' fool, you bet that mother sees.

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

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Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue
New York

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On to Washington

In a fortnight the suffrage hosts will assemble, in person and by proxy, in Washington, D. C., for the

49th Annual Convention of the

National American Woman Suffrage Association

The Place is Poli's Theatre

The Date is December 11-15

The Particular Purpose Is

To Insure the Passage of the

Federal Suffrage Amendment

By the

Sixty-fifth Congress

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

November 24, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

An Open Letter to the Anti-Suffragists of New York and Elsewhere

YOU have done your duty as you saw it. You fought an uphill battle in New York and you lost, as you must lose elsewhere, for you fight the inevitable. Now that it is all over, now that the New York Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has gone out of business, and now that you, as much as the rest of us, have become full-fledged voting citizens, we suggest that you forget the old lines of cleavage and come in with us to work for the good of state and nation. Come and work with us to insure in women the fullest and finest use of the new and great responsibility that is now ours in common. You are seeking a new outlet for your energies, a new avenue of expression for your ambition to do effective war relief work. We can afford you that outlet and that avenue, whether you want to work along the line of Americanization work, or Red Cross, or Production, or Conservation.

Come in with us and let us work together to make our country yet more effective in the prosecution of this war and yet more effective in the reconstruction work to come after the war to the end that the world may be made a safer, fairer, juster place for men and women to live in.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Outlook Bright for Federal Amendment

THE great victory in New York has revolutionized the whole situation as regards equal suffrage. It has made the outlook for the immediate passage of the federal amendment through Congress, which was already promising, exceedingly bright.

The Congressional Conference of district leaders held in Boston the other day to confer with Mrs. Maud Wood Park was turned into a jubilee luncheon by the news from New York. Mrs. Park said, in substance:

"There are seven reasons why the federal amendment has a good chance at the present time. The first is the great New York victory, which will offset all possible defeats.

"Second, the general fluidity of conditions. The old moorings are all loose—everything has been broken up by the war.

"Third, the war situation, and the fact that the women are being asked to do so much war work. In New York the women did both extraordinary war work and extraordinary suffrage work. It was a help that Dr. Shaw is at the head of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and that Mrs. Catt is the only woman appointed on the Committee of National Unity. Women are being asked to do so much and are doing so much that tells with men. All through the New York campaign the women emphasized that fact, honestly and deliberately.

"The fourth reason is the gains that equal suffrage has been making in foreign countries. The average man does not know or care much about these, or even about Canada; but the political leaders are impressed by them.

"The fifth reason is the recent gains in our own country. These do impress the average voter.

"The sixth reason is the present close alignment of the Republican and Democratic parties—the fact that they are almost equally balanced. Each is anxious to gain an advantage, and unwilling to let the opposite party gain one. The party that has a chance to sign a second emancipation proclamation and does not do it, does not know a political opportunity when it sees it.

"The seventh reason is the political outlook. Thoughtful Democrats realize that Wilson is president only because the West stood with the South in the last election. If they are to hold control of the nation, they must hold the West. If they oppose equal suffrage, or fail to support it, they risk losing some of the Western states.

"Thoughtful Republicans realize that if the war ends before the next presidential election, and ends in victory, the Democrats will be in the saddle, and will have the prestige of winning the war; and if the Republicans want to get in again for a long time to come they will need to have somebody grateful to them. Of course, we cannot promise the woman's vote to the party that enfranchises them, but it is a fact of history that every enfranchised class has felt grateful to the party that gave it the ballot, and has tended to support that party.

"These are the factors in our favor. Against us we have the liquor and vice interests and the unscrupulous business interests. We have also the Southern feeling which goes under the name of state's rights. It is really an unwillingness to have Congress get into the habit of legislating on franchise questions. We must make the South realize that it cannot get along without the West."

Mrs. Park urged women not to drop suffrage work for war work, but to do both. She said: "We must not take our sacrifice for war work out of suffrage. Take it out of your social life, out of your luxuries. We cannot rob Peter to pay Paul; we must pay them both." A. S. B.

As to the Pickets

THE vast majority of suffragists fully realize the folly of picketing the White House; but many of those who thoroughly disapprove of the method are nevertheless revolted by the harshness and injustice of the measures lately taken against the picketers.

In the District of Columbia, peaceful picketing is legal. The women do not really obstruct traffic; and when they are arrested on this technical charge, and given sentences that would be excessive even if the charge were true, the local judiciary authorities are playing directly into the hands of the picketers. Their object is to arouse sentiment in the Western States against the Democratic party, and this is the way to help them do it.

It would be far wiser to ignore them as much as possible; and on the few occasions when they display a banner so objectionable that it cannot properly be ignored, to let them off with a light punishment and the confiscation of the banner.

Their unwise actions have increased the difficulty of carrying the Federal Amendment through Congress; but with the addition of New York to the suffrage column, the prospects are that it will soon go through notwithstanding. Then, if not before, the picketing will come to an end automatically. The administration, in the meanwhile, should not expose itself to the charge of excessive severity in dealing with a group of unwise women, in the vain effort to put an end to a temporary annoyance—vain, because fanaticism cannot be cured by persecution, but is always made worse. A. S. B.

Watching the Returns

ECHOES of the suffrage victory in New York continue to come from every side. Among them is the following from the first issue of *Democracy*, a journal just started in Boston by Dr. Charles Fleischer:

ELECTION NIGHT IN ETERNITY

They were waiting the returns from New York State in Eternity. A little group had gathered before the temple of Democracy. "Let Lucy Stone do the watching," said Julia Ward Howe as she and Lucretia Mott stood arm in arm in the little group. And the guiding star of the great woman's movement strained her eyes earthward and read the returns from the Empire State.

"We are carrying the city," she cried. "The stronghold of the opposition to our movement has fallen. The returns upstate are slow in coming, but they seem favorable."

She turned to the group, and bowed to Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendel Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, who had joined them.

"What news from New York?" asked Phillips.

"An even fight, so far, but leaning our way," answered Lucy Stone.

"Look again, dear," said Henry B. Blackwell, tenderly, "and tell us what you see."

"I see the New York headquarters in a blaze of light. Anna Howard Shaw is talking to the reporters. Mrs. Catt is laughing and crying by turns. All our friends are happy. There is no longer any doubt of our victory."

"And what of Alice; is she happy?" asked Henry B. Blackwell.

"I see her at our old home in Dorchester, father. She knows the news. She is smiling. She seems to be looking toward us and trying to make us understand."

Where is Miss Anthony?" asked Emerson, in surprise.

"She is on a lecture tour in the Land of Lingering Shadows," said Lucy Stone. "I will send her a message on the wireless of the Unconquerable Spirit. Good night, friends!"

And the little group dispersed, while the silver moon came up and cast its gleams on the Temple, and away off in the distance Julia Ward Howe heard the celestial choir singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

* * *

Many of us must have hoped that the old heroes and heroines of the struggle for equal rights knew of the victory in New York, and were rejoicing with us; and not only the distinguished champions, but the countless multitude of the rank and file, who for more than half a century have circulated petitions, and sold tickets, and worked for fairs, and argued the question in season and out of season with unbelieving neighbors. If they know, how glad they all must be! A. S. B.

* * *

(And how glad everybody must be, how glad everybody is, that to "A. S. B." herself has come this mighty victory in which her own brilliant attainments and work have been an essential factor! Everybody knows and everybody delights to admit that New York's long, hard struggle for suffrage would have been longer and harder without the steadfast and inimitable support of Alice Stone Blackwell's pen.) R. Y.

Women Vote in Japan

WHILE woman suffrage is winning conspicuous victories, as in New York, it is also coming quietly and without observation, in the most unexpected places. How many of us knew that women could vote in Japan? The news that they do has been brought by Mrs. Mary Denton, head of the women's department of the Doshisha, the great Congregational college at Kyoto, who has lately returned to this country after sixteen years' absence.

Japan requires a very high property qualification for suffrage in national elections, but the women who come up to it vote on the same terms as the men. Mrs. Denton says there are three women in Tokyo who have voted for years.

Here is another change to be made upon the suffrage map.

Mrs. Denton speaks with respect and affection of the Japanese, and says there are many things which we might learn from them in economical cookery and in other lines as well.

A. S. B.

The One Best Way

MAJOR FRANK B. GILBRETH tells a story of two American advocates of efficiency who were traveling in Switzerland. At a cottage door they saw a woman who was rocking a cradle with one foot, turning a churn with the other, knitting with both hands, singing to the baby, and reading a novel, all at the same time. One of the Americans remarked: "There is a woman who is a hundred per cent. efficient." "No," answered the other, "she is only about sixty-seven per cent. efficient. She might also be pressing a cheese."

Major Gilbreth is an efficiency expert in the service of the government. He is also a suffragist. He told the foregoing incident in a recent address before the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association; and his talk inspired his hearers with a zealous wish to increase their own efficiency in suffrage work. He said, in substance:

"This world is standing on the threshold of a new education. Today we are at a funeral—a funeral of effort. Almost everything is done in a harder and more tiresome way than it needs to be. For instance, there is not nearly as much done to eliminate fatigue in the kitchen as is done in every cheap pool and billiard room, by providing a high chair in which to sit at a table and work conveniently. In our methods of dealing with saleswomen in stores, we are savages. We talk seriously about providing one seat for every three workers! We need to change the mental attitude of customers, who fancy that they will be better served by a girl standing up, although a girl who was seated would really have more vitality and quickness."

MAJOR GILBRETH spoke of the frightful waste of women's health due to wearing high-heeled shoes, especially when their work compels them to be much on their feet, and most of all after the heels have been worn down on one side. The results to the next generation are bound to be disastrous. He had taken pains to make the wife of the proprietor go through a great plant wearing golf shoes to show the women employed there that stylish dressing did not necessarily mean tilted heels. "What have you done to make it fashionable to wear low heels during work hours?" he asked his audience.

He has lately been in Canada teaching crippled soldiers how to surmount their handicaps. Incidentally, he found that the majority of cripples had been made so not by the war, but by accidents in time of peace. A man with only a few fingers left can be taught stenography in such a way as to enable him to write a larger number of short letters in a given time than an unmaimed man who has not taken the same training. The Remingtons are now teaching the improved method, and the girls who have learned it are not in the same class with other stenographers.

"THERE is the one best way of doing everything," said Major Gilbreth, "and we ought to find it and teach it. As things are now, when the leading craftsmen of any trade come together to take counsel, they do so in preparation for war, to protect their own interests. They have to do it, or their employers would put something over on them. They do not meet to take counsel as to how to perfect the method of their work. When I want to do that, in any line, I have a moving picture made of a workman going through the whole process; and also a stationary picture of each step of the process. Then I have a number of workmen come together and study the pictures. Some one of them—perhaps not an especially expert worker—will see some one point in which he could do it better than it is done as thrown on the screen. Then I have his picture taken, doing that particular step of the process in the better way, and substitute it for the corresponding picture in the series. Another workman will see the possibility of another improvement, and so on, until we have evolved the one best way; and there it all is on the screen, ready to be taught to any new beginner.

"HITHERTO, if a man has developed especial skill in anything—say in splicing a rope—his skill has died with him, or has been passed on only to the few persons whom he had been able individually to teach. By taking a moving picture of him as he does it, his method can be taught all over the country, and every beginner can learn the one best way. What a fool anyone is to be satisfied to learn of a fourth-rate teacher!

"We ought to have at Washington a department for the discovery, cataloguing and dissemination of information as to the one best way in every line of work. At present this is done only in regard to agriculture and live-stock. The Bureau of Agriculture sends all the way to Siberia for wheat that can resist cold; and, if I write to Washington from my home in Rhode Island that one of my hogs has developed green spots, an expert will immediately be sent to find out what is the matter; but if I wrote that one of my children had developed green spots, they would answer, 'Go to a doctor.' No one has worked out scientifically the one best way of building and arranging a kitchen."

MAJOR GILBRETH said it had generally been assumed that if a man were an unskilled worker—say a hod-carrier—it was not worth while to take much pains to save him fatigue or to show him the best and easiest way; but this was not so. When he had learned the best method, he could turn out three times the amount of work, and with less fatigue than before.

The same general principles that applied to manual work also applied to mental work. Major Gilbreth illustrated this by showing how quickly two of his young children whom he had brought with him could do sums in mental arithmetic that "stumped" the officers of the Suffrage Association. He said this was not because the children were exceptionally bright, but simply because they had learned to do it in the one best way. He hoped that when women were voters they would work to secure the establishment in Washington of that new bureau.

As it is clear that the women of the United States are soon to be voters, they would do well to be thinking about it beforehand. In the meanwhile, let us come to Washington and let us learn efficiency methods in suffrage work from the country's greatest expert in that particular line—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

A. S. B.

Lining Up for the Federal Amendment

Special Correspondence from Washington

SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK, loyal and able friend of suffrage, took occasion to point out in a recent interview that when Congress reopens "two constitutional amendments will be up for consideration. These are the prohibition and suffrage amendments. Neither ought to require over a day apiece."

In the Speaker's judgment everything that could be said about each has been said.

Suffragists agree with the Speaker that further debate on the federal suffrage amendment is superfluous, and they believe that the submission of the amendment will be in order without delay.

Congressional headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, reopened November 19 under orders of "full speed ahead" for the federal amendment in the next session of Congress. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, congressional chairman, who has returned to Washington after a brief between-sessions vacation and a series of post-election conferences in New York and New England, is gathering her lobby forces from all parts of the country, and by the time Congress opens the spacious national headquarters will be filled to their utmost capacity with suffrage workers "dead set" upon passing the federal suffrage amendment and doing it now.

The New York victory, and the fact that in the huge electorate of that state must now be reckoned the new factor of the women's vote, is counted upon to give an immense impetus to the suffrage issue in Congress, and the New York suffragists will send some of their most expert women to Washington for the congressional work.

In conference with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national president, Mrs. Park has laid out a big program of concentrated political effort. In all the states, conferences of congressional workers are now being held, to line up the forces "back home" for co-operation with the National Congressional Committee in Washington. As will be seen from reference to the list of state congressional chairmen, picked women in each state constitute the congressional committees, with chairmen in each congressional district.

"All the women of the country must be able to vote in the 1920 elections," says Mrs. Park. "It is too illogical and unjust that the women of Pennsylvania, for instance, or of Maryland or Virginia and the rest, should have no vote, while the New York women, and the women of the West are able to help to choose the President of the United States and their representatives in Congress. The only possibility of righting this injustice in time for the now unenfranchised women to vote for the next President is to pass the federal amendment *at once*. That done, the ratification can be completed before the next presidential election—and we are determined to get it done."

It is planned that the forty-ninth annual convention of the N. A. W. S. A., which will be held in Washington the week of December 10, shall take up the Federal amendment program with renewed vigor, and it is believed that the delegates who will assemble there and then, representing the 2,000,000 women of the organization, will determine on an irresistible plan of procedure for the purpose of getting early and favorable action from the Sixty-fifth Congress. The Convention calendar follows below:

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10

At 10 a. m.: Meeting of the Executive Council at the Suffrage House, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue. (Closed meeting; all day session; members of Executive Council only.)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11

9:30 to 12:30 a. m.

2:00 to 4:00 p. m.: Congressional conference at Poli's Theatre. (Members of the Executive Council, all state and congressional chairmen.)

Evening: Reception at New Willard.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12

Morning: Special congressional work.

The Convention will formally open at 2 p. m. at Poli's Theatre.

Afternoon: Business.

Evening: Celebration of New York victory. Program prepared by the New York State Suffrage Party.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13

Morning and afternoon: Business.

Evening: Federal Amendment, President's address, Poli's Theatre.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14

Morning and afternoon: Business.

Evening: American Women's War Service (speakers to be announced later).

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15

Morning and afternoon: Business.

Evening: Women's War Service Abroad; speakers, Miss Helen Fraser, Great Britain; Mrs. Nellie McClung of Canada, and others.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16

Afternoon: Great mass meeting at Poli's Theatre. Full program to be announced later.

Acknowledgment to Secretary McAdoo

The following telegram was sent from Omaha to Hon. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., after the New York victory: "We congratulate you upon your public expression through the press of appreciation of the patriotic and efficient support of the war by the women of America and your advocacy of the cause of Women's Suffrage as a practical extension of the principles of Democracy maintained by the Allies. In the war activities in Nebraska the organized assistance of women has been indispensable, and in our view the armed contest for the maintenance of Democracy makes the removal of all restrictions on the right to vote based on the line of sex a consistent public duty."

Signatures: C. O. Lobeck, Gordon W. Wattles, John L. Kennedy, Edward L. Burke; Elizabeth J. Lindsey, Red Cross Chairman for State Council of Defense; Mrs. C. T. Kountze, Chairman of Red Cross Auxiliaries for Douglas County; Mrs. H. C. Sumney, President, Political Equality League; Mona H. Cowell, President, Equal Franchise Society; Meloria Woolworth Fairfield, Chairman, Woman's Liberty Loan Commitee; Mrs. Edward L. Burke, Nebraska Congressional Chairman for the National Woman Suffrage Association. The men's signatures represent men at the head of Government work under Mr. Hoover.

HON. EDWARD KEATING
Democrat, 3rd District of Colorado

Who's Who Among Our Friends in the 65th Congress

THE term democrat when applied to Mr. Keating of Colorado is more properly spelled with a small *d*. There is no truer exponent of real democracy to be found in Congress, no member who has a record of closer devotion to principles of justice and equality for all men and all women. He is one of the men who have repeatedly introduced the federal woman suffrage amendment, and he has given devoted service to the suffrage movement both in the states and in Congress. As sponsor for the federal child labor bill which passed the 64th Congress, he was successful in a fight which meant probably more to the women of the country than any other measure except their own enfranchisement, and the women of the Federal Civil Service know Mr. Keating as one of their best advocates in their fight for equal opportunity and equal pay for equal work. The adoption of the resolution creating the Suffrage Committee in the House, at the last session of Congress, was largely due to Mr. Keating's assistance as one of the committee of Western members of the House unofficially established to push the measure.

A Right to Expect It

WE now have a right to expect that the United States as a whole will follow New York's example and, therefore, pass the constitutional amendment at Washington.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, addressing the Victory Mass Meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Nov. 20.

State Suffrage

AS the *Woman Citizen* goes to press, the most distinguished convention ever held by the historic New York State Suffrage organization draws to a close. It was with paeans of thanksgiving that began on the morning of Tuesday, November 20, and lasted through Thursday, November 22, that the forty-ninth annual convention of the organization passed into history. For the first time in its long and always sanguine career Hope was not the watchword of the organization. That watchword was Victory! It rang through all the proceedings. It enlivened the staidest reports. It electrified meetings between old friends. It turned the Ritz-Carlton ball-room into a place of exhilarations and thrills.

The highly successful program included meetings of the State Executive Board and the State Committee on Tuesday morning, the formal opening of the convention by the chairman's call to order at 2 p. m. Tuesday, reports of officials and committee chairmen and, amid a storm of applause, the address of Mrs. Whitehouse. Tuesday night's Victory Mass Meeting packed the Metropolitan Opera House to the doors to hear Colonel Roosevelt, Dr. Shaw and Governor Whitman.

Wednesday's business-like order of the day gave way to a glad evening gathering, a "Woman Citizen" dinner at the Biltmore, in honor of Mrs. Whitehouse. Thursday was again given over to business. The *Woman Citizen* goes to press in advance of the entire program resolved on by the Party with regard to its future function and course of procedure, but it was early determined that the federal amendment should be the object of special attention, and that the Party should retain its state machinery intact in order the more effectively to serve the women of the state as a political guide.

THE formal opening of the Soldiers' Club House at Wrightstown, New Jersey, featured the convention of the New Jersey State Suffrage Association held at Trenton, November 16 and 17. This club house was made possible through the efforts of the state suffrage association, that being its contribution to the New Jersey division of the Women's Committee on National Defense. In five weeks funds were raised by the suffragists to purchase the commodious house, with its large garden, and to carry on the club house for a year. The last contributions were made at the state convention. In all over $12,000 was raised in the five weeks.

Enthusiasm for the federal amendment was intense throughout the entire convention body, and it rose to a high pitch when Hon. Elijah C. Hutchinson, Congressman from the Fourth District, said in his address at the mass meeting at the state capitol that he would support the federal amendment if it were reported out of committee favorably. Congressman Hutchinson also said he had voted for the creation of the Woman Suffrage Committee in the House.

The federal amendment was the theme of the message from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to the New Jersey suffragists. Miss Esther Ogden, third vice-president of the National association conveyed Mrs. Catt's message. That attention should now focus on the federal amendment and all possible

MRS. CHARLES H. BROOKS
New Leader of Kansas Suffragists

be done to further its passage by congress at the next session was urged by Mrs. Catt. Mrs. Robert S. Huse in her address set forth that the time was now right for the federal amendment. The victory in New York state and the federal drive which is to be New York's program from now on was told by Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York City, who had a large share in the state victory.

Calling attention to the fact that there really was no reason for a suffrage address now that the New York state victory was a fact, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw gave a stirring address on the work of the Women's Committee for National Defense and the service women can render at this time.

Mrs. F. E. Feickert, who, as president of the New Jersey state suffragists, has conducted her forces through a successful year in which many new leagues have been formed and an enormous amount of war work accomplished, voiced her enthusiasm for the federal amendment in her annual address. She urged that state association activities tend toward work in behalf of the amendment.

It was decided that New Jersey Suffrage activities shall follow two principal lines this coming year—a drive for the passage of the federal amendment and the continuance of their work in war service with special interest in the Soldiers' Club House, of which the suffragists are justly proud. Referring to the progress suffrage has made in foreign countries during the war and calling attention to the fact that some states have insurmountable obstacles in the way of a state amendment being passed, the convention resolved to petition the senators and congressmen of New Jersey to support and work for the immediate passage of the federal amendment. They stated that with the amendment passed the women could devote even more of their time and strength to the war work which is calling them. By resolution the convention voted to send a letter of thanks to President Wilson for the assistance he gave in the New York campaign for suffrage. A resolution opposing the breaking down of the standards for women in industry during the war and a resolution urging maternity insurance for women in industry were passed with enthusiasm.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. E. F. Feickert; first vice-president, Mrs. Wells Eagleton, Newark; the five other vice-presidents, Mrs. J. Thompson Baker of Wildwood, Mrs. Ward D. Kerlin of Moorestown, Mrs. John J. White of Atlantic City, Mrs. Robert S. Huse of Elizabeth, and Mrs. Arthur Hunter of Montclair; secretary, Mrs. E. G. Blaisdell, Stockton; treasurer, Mrs. Edward Olmsted, Elizabeth; auditors, Mrs. Arthur Hunter, Montclair, and Mrs. S. W. Veghte, Roselle; member of National Executive Council, Miss Helen Lippincott, Riverton.

Conventions

ON November 6, when New York was piling up a tremendous majority on the right side of the suffrage ledger, Ohio was registering its disbelief in the judgment of its legislators. On the same day the Buckeye State overruled the decision of the last Legislature, which granted the right of presidential suffrage to women, and rolled up an estimated adverse majority of about 100,000 in the referendum on presidential suffrage.

While suffrage was being defeated in the referendum on the presidential suffrage law, Ohio was also returning a victory for the wets, defeating the prohibition amendment by a small majority. The wets carried Cleveland and Toledo and in both cities suffrage lost by a heavy vote. Cincinnati, which furnished much of the opposition to suffrage, went wet by more than 50,000.

Suffrage made tremendous gains in many parts of the state. Franklin County, for example, gave an adverse majority of approximately 9,000 in 1914, when the question of full suffrage was before the voters, but this year that adverse majority was cut to 2,735. Franklin County also dropped into the dry column. In 1914 the adverse majority in the entire state was 183,000. This was cut down by many thousands.

The Legislature in voting this year to grant an extension of the franchise to women acted in accord with the platforms—state and national—of the political parties. The voters, by their adverse vote, repudiated the suffrage planks in their own political platforms. The growth in suffrage sentiment and the increased strength of suffrage will now be thrown to the support of the federal amendment.

Overheard on a Train

1ST OLD MAN: "No woman should be allowed to drive an automobile. That's a man's job."

2ND OLD MAN: "That's so. It's a dangerous job. Too dangerous for a woman."

1ST OLD MAN: "It's queer, though. A woman almost never gets into any trouble when she drives. But—it isn't a woman's job. It's a man's job!"

2ND OLD MAN: "That's so! It's a man's job!"

In Training

Miss Milly was rather a talkative young lady. Her bosom friend, having missed her for some time, called to find out the reason.

"No, mum, Miss Milly is not in," the maid informed her. "She has gone to the class."

"Why, what class?" inquired the caller in surprise.

"Well, mum, you know Miss Milly is getting married soon, so she's taking a course of lessons in domestic silence."—*Tit-bits.*

Victory M

The Legislature of Ohio gave presidential suffrage to women; but the male voters took it away at the polls on November 6, 1917.

The Legislature of Indiana gave 9/10 full suffrage to women. The Supreme Court took away municipal and special suffrage. Among conflicting reports, it seems as if presidential suffrage also is lost.

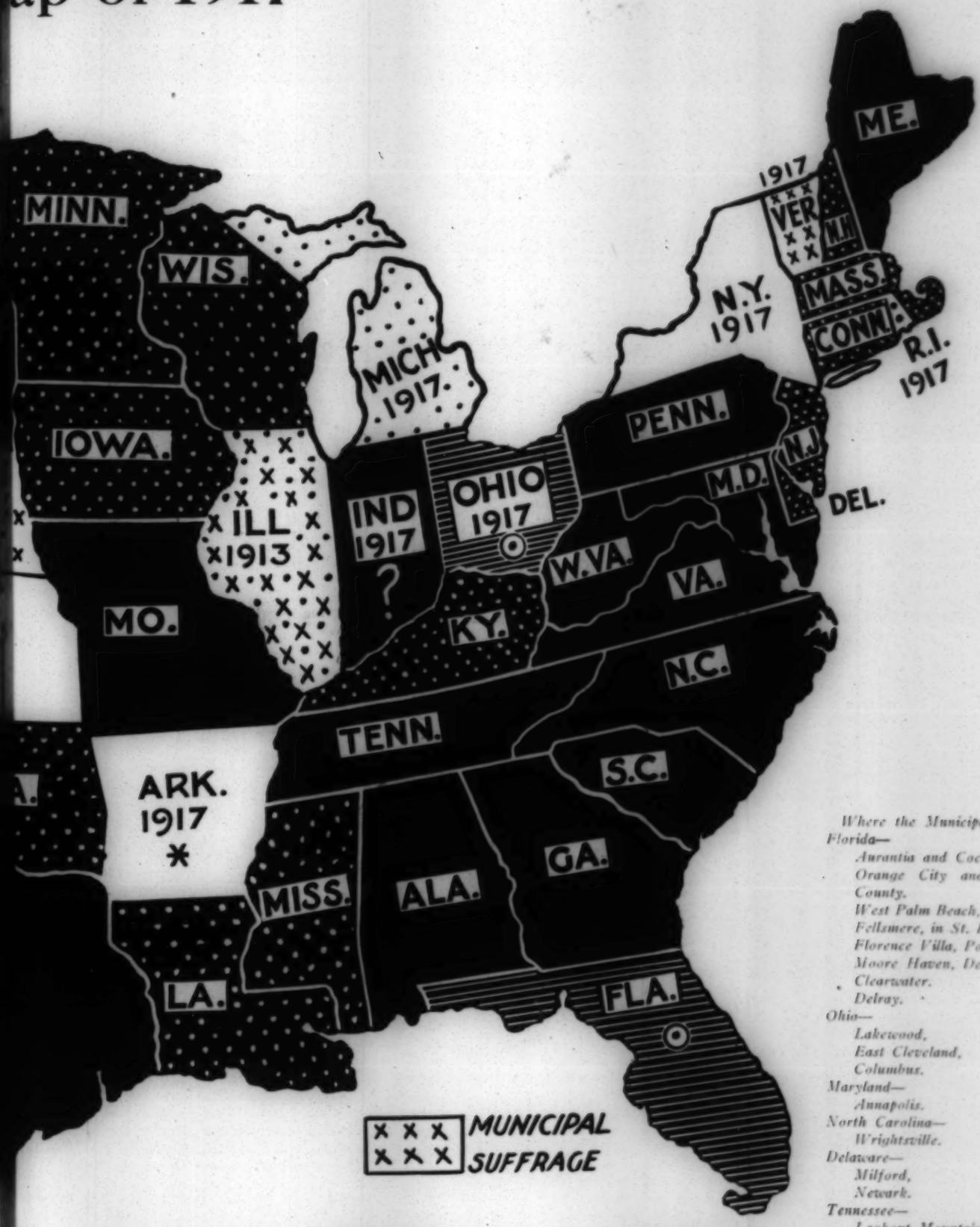
Wherever a state has more than one kind of suffrage that of the highest denomination only is recorded.

States where women may vote on school questions: Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

*Where women may vote on bond issues or taxation: Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota.**

* And library trustees.

ap of 1917



Where the Municipal Suffrage towns are:

Florida—
Aurantia and Cocoa, in Brevard County.
Orange City and Deland, in Volusia County.
West Palm Beach, in Palm Beach County.
Fellsmere, in St. Lucie County.
Florence Villa, Polk County.
Moore Haven, De Soto County.
Clearwater.
Delray.

Ohio—
Lakewood,
East Cleveland,
Columbus.

Maryland—
Annapolis.

North Carolina—
Wrightsville.

Delaware—
Milford,
Newark.

Tennessee—
Lookout Mountain.

PRESIDENTIAL & MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE

MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE IN CHARTER CITIES

NO SUFFRAGE

Bound for Somewhere in France

DR. CAROLINE FINLEY, DIRECTOR

DR. CAROLINE FINLEY is now "over there." She has safely landed in France is the welcome news which has reached the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association within the last few days. The vanguard of the woman's mobile hospital unit is therefore stationed in that "Somewhere" which has recently been called "the largest town in France."

As soon as possible, Dr. Finley will cable for her staff. In the meanwhile Dr. Alice Gregory is acting director over here until the unit rejoins its leader in the field.

This is the unit accredited to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children which was founded by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, pioneer woman physician and pioneer suffragist. It is backed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and was formally accepted by the French government in July, after having been offered to the United States, which reluctantly declined it, as women are not eligible to the United States Medical Reserve Corps.

The hospital is to have 100 beds, and, in addition, small flying auxiliary units whose work will be directed from the base by means of ambulances. The hospital, equipped with every modern appliance, will be staffed entirely by women even to its electricians, mechanics, laboratory technicians. Yes, and plumbers, but up to recent date no one of the women plumbers of the vicinity had been free to go. At headquarters, 2 East 23d street, where the 41 nurses and nurses' assistants are now being rapidly equipped to be ready for Dr. Finley's hurry call, secretaries reported that there were plenty of women plumbers, but none available for France.

And then one day the unit found the plumber. Before the war she was just one of those natural-born women geniuses who can mend anything from the coffee urn to the rain-water spout with a turn of her hand and a wire hairpin—but when the war began to bring out the industrial need of women as artisans, she thought it about time to take a scientific course in the trade she had been carrying on with such tools as "she had in the house," and she joins the hospital unit as a pluperfect plumber.

DR. ALICE GREGORY

DR. MARY EDWARDS,
Famous as Surgeon

Dr. Anna van Sholly, in charge of publicity for the unit, declares that the unit is now practically prepared and is holding itself ready to depart upon receipt of a telegram.

The hospital will be stationed behind the lines in one of the most devastated areas in France. While it will be at the call of the French War Department for the care of the military wounded, its direct objective is to build up the broken down women and children who have suffered from lack of care during the occupation of their towns by war forces.

DR. ANNA I. VAN SHOLLY

For Canteen Work

MISS ELIZABETH G. BISSELL of Dubuque, Iowa, prominent in the suffrage work of that state, will leave early in December for France to take up her duties in the canteen department to which she has just been appointed by the National Red Cross Association. Miss Bissell for the past year has been corresponding secretary of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, being especially proficient along the lines of executive and organization work. She was active in the Red Cross drive made in Iowa in June and in the conservation and thrift campaigns.

Miss Bissell is one of the many Bryn Mawr graduates who are serving abroad, giving their services to patriotic and humanitarian work.

Suffrage and Red Cross

MISS SARA E. NIEMAN, suffrage worker in New York City and now a proudly enfranchised citizen, has been chosen as the head of the Women's Bureau of a novel department of the American Red Cross. This is the Insular and Foreign Division—known as the Fourteenth—whose manager is Mr. Otis H. Cutler. It will have jurisdiction over Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Canal Zone, Porto Rico and Guam, also chapters composed of Americans residing in foreign countries. There are now active chapters in Cuba, Peru, England, Uruguay, Persia, China and Syria. The roll of the London Chapter contains many names of national prominence and has been especially serviceable in connection with Red Cross units stopping in London en route to France.

The Woman's Court of San Francisco—A Suffrage Glory

By Jean Yoell

"WILL suffrage be of any real benefit to humanity?"

"Will it not interfere with the domestic life of the country?"

"Is not woman woman's worst enemy?"

"Have the women in suffrage states accomplished any vital good which could not have been attained just as well without the vote as with it?"

"Will not the woman vote increase the prestige of ignorance because of the preponderant interest of the women of the lower classes?"

These questions have been put to the writer by a New York business man since the entrance of the state into the galaxy where women have equal voting rights with men. He added with a laugh: "I voted for suffrage, not because I felt that it would be of particular benefit to mankind but because I thought if women wanted it they might as well have it."

His manner and his questions might have annoyed me had it not been that I, myself, not so many years ago, was a dissenter against the woman vote. The answer I gave him was the one that had answered my own questionings and changed me from a rabid ranter to an avid advocate of suffrage as the saving measure in the establishment of proper fundamentals in the country's government.

The answer is the Woman's Court of San Francisco.

This refutes any argument against suffrage; it gives adequate reply to all questions relating to woman's fitness. The story of the Woman's Court tells it all.

My work as a newspaper woman in San Francisco took me into every walk and every department of life. In the police courts, in the superior courts, in the jails, in the district attorney's office, in the police department—everywhere was discernible the crying need for woman's work.

It was not that the men were not capable. It was rather that those who were capable were too busy or too honest to bother with politics. Men with livings to earn won't take time to go into cause and effect as will women who are rearing families and settling them in life. No matter how strong the appeal made to men of worth, the reply was always the same. They were willing to put their hands in their pockets and minister to immediate want, but when it came to investigating a system, they replied that life was too short to bother with what they termed the "insignificant."

IT was then that women's capability and wisdom stood out. It was not enough for them to deal with externals. They worked by induction back to fundamentals, discovered the first cause of all the misery that came to their notice, whether it was from dishonesty, degradation or indulgence, and set about a remedy. The result was the institution of the Woman's Court—an institution which could never have existed without suffrage and which was achieved only after indefatigable and persistent effort on the part of a number of San Francisco's representative women.

The Woman's Court was not an innovation welcomed by the district attorney's office, the police commission or the police courts. It nullified too many peculiar practices. It was only when backed by the power of the woman vote that the years of constant effort received their reward, and then only after the extreme measure of the recall had been resorted to by the women voters of San Francisco.

One judge had for years outraged all sense of justice by holding the bail of men charged with unspeakable crimes against children at a ridiculously low amount. Naturally a man charged with such a crime would forfeit a bail, which was seldom more than a hundred dollars, rather than face a sentence of fifteen or twenty years in a state prison. The women called upon the judge and asked him to change his tactics.

He replied, "I am invincible. I have my friends, political and social, and they stand back of me."

"Is that your ultimatum?" asked the women.

"It is," he replied.

In less than a month these women procured more than twice enough votes for a recall election, the result of which was an overwhelming vote against the judge.

EVEN then the "peculiar" conditions around the police courts continued to prevail. In many cases it was impossible to secure the conviction of men arrested for failure to provide for their families. If the husbands had political "pull" of any sort, "insufficient evidence" was a frequent excuse which sent them unscathed about their business. Day after day mothers with young children would wait for their cases to be called, sitting until late in the afternoon, in courtrooms crowded with the riff-raff of humanity. Little children, witnesses in cases against men charged with loathsome crimes, lisped out their tales before crowded court rooms. Women offenders were kept in jail for days at a time because they could not procure bail whenever the judges saw fit to hold over their cases because of "crowded calendars."

In the meantime a group of women, members of the Juvenile Protective Association and of the Federated Clubs, had sat in the court room faithfully every day protesting, protecting, doing the best they could for their less fortunate sisters. While these women had been able to accomplish much good in an individual way, they were long unable to get what they wanted, which was a court where all cases with women defendants, plaintiffs, witnesses, or cases involving minors as witnesses or victims, could be tried separately, and where the element frequenting the men's police courts could not enter.

At last their chance came. It was just a year ago at election time. The business men of the city, realizing in a vague sort of way that the conditions in the police courts needed readjusting, presented a referendum asking that the position of police judge be appointive instead of elective. This was the last thing the police judges wanted, because it was only by the vote at the polls that they could hold their seats. So they sent for the women and promised that if they would stand back of the judges in voting the referendum down, the judges would establish a woman's court.

After the women talked it over, they decided that by doing as the judges asked they stood a better chance of getting what they wanted. They acquiesced and the Woman's Court was started on December 1 of last year.

IN the short time since it was opened it has accomplished many things. Four hundred and seventeen women, mothers of families, whose husbands did not support them and who were forced to put their children in homes or board them out during the day while they went to work, are now enabled to stay at home and are receiving sufficient money to take proper care of their little ones. The husband's excuses which prevailed under the old régime no longer avail. The plea that he cannot find work gets a man no mercy. Under the keen observation of women who sit in the court day after day to see that justice is done, the judges insist that the husband shall go to work or go to jail. Lumber and mining camps are crying for labor, but it is not the sort of labor that most men like. Rather than be forced up into the mountains to earn three dollars a day, most of which goes from the paymaster of the camp direct to the probation officer, these men will go back to their chosen occupation and hand out their wages regularly to the probation officer to be used for their wives and children.

One hundred and eighty-seven women were taken from the night life and given employment. Of these 144 are making good in the positions secured for them.

Here is one answer to the accusation that woman is woman's worst enemy: When Rev. Paul Smith, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in San Francisco, set about invoking the Red Light Abatement Law, he forgot to consider the economic problem of the women affected by this enforcement. The street women stormed him in his study five hundred strong. When he invited them into the church, they entered, protesting publicly against his action. They asked him what they were going to do for a living. He acknowledged that he had never given the subject a thought, but finally said he would open a bureau to which they could go and find employment. Although he was working in all sincerity, this minister could not understand that these women have feelings just as well as women in more fortunate circumstances. They refused to go to a public bureau where the whole world, seeing them enter, would know of their profession and their despair.

BUT the women of the Woman's Court knew how to help. They established no bureau. Every day when the moral squad of the police department brought into its court its toil of dozens of women, walking the streets in defiance of the laws, a group of women occupying the front seats, every day from the opening to the closing of the court, watched the proceedings. And when the girls were discharged, as they invariably were, the women followed them out of the court-room. They did not ask them how they could live such a life. They said nothing to them about reform. They chatted with them as they would with other women, asked them for their addresses, and gained permission to call upon them. Some of these women even invited the underworld women to their homes, and over the tea-cups reached the inner spark. They fanned this spark into flame and when opportunity presented they broached the subject of a change of trade. When this change was ac-

(Continued on page 499)

The Anomaly of the Woman Lawyer

MARION COTTLE, Attorney-at-Law

WHEN New York women marched up Fifth Ave. appealing for the last time to the men of their state for enfranchisement, one of the most impressive groups was a company of women lawyers in cap and gown, women who could stand at the bar on an equality with the most astute male attorneys, but who could not walk to the polls on an equal footing with the most illiterate man. The anomaly of disfranchising interpreters of the laws of the land carries its own convincing message.

A banner bearer, splendid in her height and youth and professional dignity, was Marion Weston Cottle, L.L.M. A practicing lawyer in four states, member of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court, Miss Cottle can not yet vote for coroner, although she helped win the vote for the women of New York. Miss Cottle lives in Massachusetts, but the men in the state of the Pilgrim Fathers have relegated her politically to the group of the incompetent, the feeble-minded and the socially unfit.

Miss Cottle has law offices in Boston, New York and North Conway, New Hampshire, where she has a summer home. She is also accredited to the bar in the state of Maine. She is lecturer on Domestic Relations at the Washington (D. C.) College of Law and is associate editor of the Women Lawyers' Journal.

The Washington College of Law is the one over which Ellen Spencer Mussey, L.L.M., Emma M. Gillett, L.L.M., are deans; and Helen E. Jamison, L.L.M. is associate dean. It is a law college for men and women, staffed by men and women. Among its special lecturers, with Miss Cottle, are Chief Justice Stanton J. Peele, L.L.D.; Honorable Martin A. Knapp, L.L.D., United States Circuit Judge, and Charles W. Needham, L.L.D., Assistant Counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This school was organized in February, 1896, as the Woman's Law Class, and incorporated under its present name in April, 1898. At the time of its inception no other law school for white students in the District would admit women. In spite of this fact those who founded the school did not discriminate against men, and the school has been a growing refutation of the theory that men and women should not study law in the same class room under the same faculty. Its present list of students reads about half men and half women. Its list of alumni officers shows no partiality between the sexes. Its faculty consists of fourteen men and ten women. Its prizes in 1916 were distributed to four men and seven women. Here is a woman's college which generously shared with men when once it was established, a fact that might be offered in evidence that women have no other desire than an equality of opportunity with men in education and in citizenship.

Miss Cottle is a strong pleader for votes for women. In spite of her legal standing she has been refused admittance to the American Bar Association because she is a woman. She has twice defeated one of the largest firms in Boston, one which had said that it would no more employ a woman, than a Negro, lawyer.

"With such an attitude on the part of the men and such obstacles as professional women have to encounter, is it any wonder if women want the vote?" asked Miss Cottle of a recent audience. "With the franchise women will have a status and a prestige they have not now."

"The west is the only part of the country where women lawyers can achieve all the honors of their profession. All of the great laws benefitting women were urged by suffragists. The first married woman's property act was passed in New York at the instigation of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other suffragists."

No sooner had New York State declared for woman suffrage than the president of the women's law class of the New York University, Miss Isabella M. Pettis, laid great stress in her opening address on the necessity for women's having a "better understanding of law to meet the greater legal obligations bound to come through woman suffrage."

This was at the beginning of the twenty-seventh year of the women's law class, November, 1917, when a new status for the woman lawyer in the Empire State began.

Found!

FOUND.—Lady's hand-bag at Jubilee Meeting, Cooper Union, Nov. 8.

AMELIA SCHACHTEL,
135 West 16th Street, New York.

Last Laughs

SHE: "The man I marry must be bold, but not audacious; handsome as an Apollo, yet industrious as Vulcan; wise as Solomon, but meek as Moses—a man all women would court, yet devoted only to one woman."

HE: "How lucky we met!"—*Judge.*

Suffrage Victory Calendar for 1917

Jan. 14—North Dakota. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill passes Senate (37-11).

Jan. 16—North Dakota. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill passes House (88-19).

Jan. 23—North Dakota. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Frazier.

Feb. 2—Ohio. Presidential Suffrage Bill passes House (72-50).

Feb. 7—Nebraska. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill passes House (73-24).

Feb. 8—Indiana. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill passes (32-16).

Feb. 14—Ohio. Presidential Suffrage Bill passes Senate (20-16).

Feb. 20—New York Amendment passes House (127-10).

Feb. 21—Maine Amendment passes House (113-35).

Feb. 21—Ohio Presidential Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Cox.

Feb. 22—Maine Amendment passes Senate (unanimous).

Feb. 22—Indiana Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill passes House (67-24).

Feb. 27—Ontario (Canada) Provincial Suffrage Bill passes.

Feb. 28—Indiana. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Goodrich.

March 5—Arkansas. Primary Suffrage Bill passes Senate and House (54-24).

March 6—Arkansas. Primary Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Brough.

March 9—Vermont. Municipal Suffrage Bill passes House (104-100).

March 12—New York Amendement passes Senate (39-7).

March 21—Vermont Municipal Suffrage Bill passes Senate (16-11).

March 21—Michigan. Presidential Suffrage Bill passes Senate (22-7).

March 30. Vermont. Municipal Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Graham.

April 11—Rhode Island. Presidential Suffrage Bill passes Senate (32-3).

April 17—Rhode Island. Presidential Suffrage Bill passes House (71-20).

April 18—Rhode Island Presidential Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Beekman.

April 18—Michigan. Presidential Suffrage Bill passes House (64-30).

April 19—Nebraska. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill passes Senate (20-13).

April 21—Nebraska. Presidential and Local Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Neville.

May 8—Michigan. Presidential Suffrage Bill signed by Governor Sleeper.

June 20—Great Britain. Woman Suffrage Clause in Representation of People Bill passes third reading in House of Commons (214-17).

Sept. 15—Canada. Dominion Suffrage Bill passes Parliament.

Sept. 24—Congress. Raker Resolution forming a Woman Suffrage Committee passes House (181-107).

Nov. 6—New York. Referendum on Woman Amendment. Yes, 641,481. No, 547,189; 395 election districts were missing when these figures were issued. Complete figures not yet attainable

Semi-Annual Sale

PATTERN AND TRIMMED HATS

(In the French Millinery Salon)

Radically Reduced For This Event

Mid-winter Hats in our Millinery Salon have been reduced for immediate clearance. The assortments include Pattern and Trimmed Hats—copies and adaptations from Paris and American designers. High-grade Hats to meet the requirements of all occasions—becoming Hats for all types.

13.50 Trimmed Hats.....$6.75	25.00 Model Hats.....$12.50
15.00 Trimmed Hats..... 7.50	29.50 Model Hats..... 14.75
16.50 Trimmed Hats..... 6.75	32.50 Model Hats..... 16.25
18.00 Trimmed Hats..... 9.00	35.00 Model Hats..... 17.50
19.50 Trimmed Hats..... 9.75	39.50 Model Hats..... 19.75
22.50 Trimmed Hats.....11.25	45.00 Model Hats..... 22.50

125.00 Sets consisting of Hat and cane.....$62.50

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

The Woman's Court of San Francisco

(*Continued from page* 497)

complished, out of a fund collected from their own purses and those of others equally sincere, these self-appointed guardians of their sisters saw to it that the unfortunate women wishing to return to the life respectable were fitted for vocations. Positions were secured for them and they were looked after until they were safely started on the road up.

Another evil overcome by the Woman's Court is that of the bail-bond broker. Near the Hall of Justice and the police courts in San Francisco there is a saloon whose proprietors are notorious bail-bond brokers. They charge the women of the streets one dollar for every five dollars of bail put up by them. Their business became such a thriving one that the firm employed police court lawyers by the month to represent their clients. The women of the Woman's Court found this out. They waited upon the police judges and district attorney and asked if it were not possible to reduce the bail from a hundred to five dollars so that the women could put up their own bail and would no longer fatten the purses of the bail-bond brokers. They were successful. The result has been a decrease in street-walking. The bail-bond brokers no longer employ men to defend women whose trade is of no benefit to them.

Besides rehabilitating the women of the night life the Woman's Court has returned to their homes fifty-seven girls over age who had been duped by men and who might otherwise have gone farther along the crooked trail; fifteen families, with children or parents needing change of climate, have been sent to other locations; eleven children have been sent to homes in the country where rich milk, fresh eggs and good air may make whole human beings of them; seventeen children with eye trouble have been treated by the city's best specialists; fifty-four school children have had their teeth put in order; four artificial limbs have been given children who had met with accidents; thirty-two hospital cases have been provided for; seven mothers have been sent to sanatoriums for treatment and the children well cared for while their mothers were away; five suits were instituted and won in cases where unscrupulous guardians or lawyers had tried to cheat orphans out of their inheritance.

And all this could never have been accomplished without the woman vote, for it took woman's political power to defeat the appointive referendum and make possible the Woman's Court.

Facsimile reproduction taken from the first volume of Harper's Bazar

Fifty years ago, the idea of women gathering together even for academic discussion shocked the country so profoundly that the artists tried to restore equilibrium by "making fun." The group ridiculed above included Alice and Phoebe Carey, Julia Ward Howe and others of equal prominence.

Saving Lives in Colorado

COLORADO has for several years been the target of attack in the opposition to giving women the vote. A perfect hysteria of criticism and abuse has burst forth from anti-suffragists every time the name of the second oldest equal suffrage State was mentioned. All the harsh clash between labor and capital, all the ugly injustices sought to be imposed on Western labor by capital from Eastern non-suffrage States have been blamed on woman suffrage. All the mud the muddy mind of the anti could fling has been flung at Colorado.

Yet today, when Colorado comes before the United States with a plan for saving human lives on a colossal scale, when it proposes to do for the world in a practical, thorough-going way what it has already demonstrated it can do, anti-suffragists are as mum as mice. Has any one opposed to suffrage had the honest decency to tell the world about Colorado's plan for a recuperation camp?

Leonel Ross O'Bryan has recently written from the office of the Denver District of the American Red Cross to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Woman's Committee of National Defense, saying:

"I know that a suggestion for consideration coming to you from a woman citizen of this patriotic, prohibition women's suffrage State of Colorado, will not go unheeded.

"I feel that a deserved recognition of the outstanding, effective patriotism of the men and women of Colorado, where women have had the suffrage for a long time, might well be given now by the suffragists of the country."

This is Colorado's plan. It wants to institute an army recuperation camp near Denver. It has thought out a vast upbuilding life-saving station where broken and debilitated men may be restored to health and strength. In this camp, the people of Colorado see an opportunity to do a patriotic service not only for their own country but for the Allies.

Colorado has for many years been the wonder-working section of the country in salvaging the tuberculous. Now it believes that its long experience in the management of tuberculosis is not only a national but a world asset.

"It is claimed," writes Miss O'Bryan, "that more than thirty per cent of the men who survive the trenches of France emerge from them, touched with the blight of tuberculosis. The very flower of our young manhood will be facing not only the shells and shrapnel, the gas and the liquid fire of the enemy, but also those equally deadly foes, disease, fever and filth. It was the thought of these young soldiers which inspired the petition for this camp."

Honorable Julius C. Gunter, Governor of Colorado, has recently sent a committee to Washington to confer with administrative authorities concerning the camp for invalided men. That committee, after conference with the Secretary of War, laid before Surgeon General Gorgas a statement of the climate, resources and conditions of Colorado, which the committee quotes as ideal for the project. Their statement calls attention to the continuous sunshine of the climate, its minimum of excessive heat and cold, and to Colorado's abundant water, fuel and transportation facilities. Denver is accessible to both coasts by direct rail. This would make it possible to convey to the camp invalided soldiers, even those of the Allies.

At least five per cent of enlisted men will be found to be infected with tuberculosis, according to the report of the Governor's Committee to Surgeon General Gorgas. "This, though difficult at first to detect, will soon develop under intensive training in ordinary camps. Such men may best be restored to health and effectiveness by transferring them to such a recuperation camp as we propose."

The Committee also submits that if intensive training of such men is carried on where the climate is unfavorable, they are likely to break down altogether and become permanent charges on the Government. Besides saving the lives of men, this recuperation camp will prevent the spread of contagion throughout the population, as it is now spreading in France. The plan is being pressed by the Denver district of the American Red Cross, by the Denver Civic and Commercial Association, and by Adjutant General Frank D. Baldwin of the Colorado National Guard.

Colorado, second oldest woman-voting State in the Union, asserts proudly that it has met all of the Government's demands and is ready to go on meeting them. "Today," says the Denver *Post*, "we are sending our first quota of the finest set of upstanding young men that were ever gathered together anywhere as our offering to the great war machine—we are prepared to keep on doing this while the war shall last. We have done our part and more, we are going to keep on doing our part and more, and therefore we feel that we have a right to ask the Government to consider our demands, not as a matter of profit to our people, but because we have that to offer which will be of benefit to our army and our Government."

How It Feels to Be Re-enfranchised

"IT is a very great satisfaction to me to be re-instated in society as a human being, an integral unit of society," says Mrs. Ina Sizer Cassidy, who led the "Voteless Voters" division of the Woman's Parade in New York City on October 27.

Mrs. Cassidy is the wife of Gerald Cassidy, painter of Indian pictures. Mrs. Cassidy is from Colorado. She is one of the group of women from voting states who registered their protest against their disfranchisement in New York on Election Day in what they call "the teeth and eyes" of the Fourteenth Amendment which reads, "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

She went with her husband to register, as has always been their custom, before election. He was accepted but she was refused, although both had conformed to the state law of residence in their election districts.

"It was most abhorrent to me, the attitude of the East in treating me as if I were an idiot or a criminal, especially as my offense had been following my husband to the East when his business brought him here. Really I didn't know there was so much in this feeling until I felt it.

"One who has by actual practice known the sensation of belonging to the state as a citizen, and then undergoes the biting experience of a rejection at the registration booth, is in a much better position to judge of its effect upon the individual than is one who has only understood in theory. No man, unless he is considered socially unfit or hails from the District of Columbia, has to submit to this situation.

"The victory in New York is a great and splendid one. Women of this state must not think that they are through now that the ballot is won. There are many problems in this great world war involving and affecting all future humanity which only women understand. These problems must be met and solved; and women must solve them. Our fight has really just begun.

"Personally I feel that I have been raised in dignity in New York, re-instated to my old position, and provided with real bullets and not blank cartridges with which to back up our Government in its tremendous task. For every individual counts to-day, and we need as never before, the strength of every loyal American, be he or she native born or naturalized, if our free institutions are to survive for coming generations."

An Advanced Chinese Woman

WHEN the wife of the Chinese President, Feng Kwo Chang died recently, her husband was prostrated with grief; and the fact that Madame Feng had played an important part in the politics of China for the last five years had not made her either unlovely to her husband or unmissed by him. He refused to have elaborate funeral services over her which might be construed as monarchical but for two weeks after her death he shut himself away from all callers.

It is said that this match between President Feng and his wife was made by Yuan Shi-Kai. Madame Feng was a tutor for his daughter during the period of his presidency and was an important personage in the household. As Miss Chow, she had been principal of the Girls' Normal School at Tien Tsin and was famous as lecturer and leader in advanced thought. Through Yuan Shi-Kai, who greatly admired Miss Chow's intellect and frequently consulted her on affairs of state, she was made acquainted with General Feng Kwo Chang, then military governor of Nanking. Madame Feng had acquired many of the ideas of western women.

Oh!

AN old man came to me one day at the time of a local mayoralty election, asking for an alms. He was poor, deserted by his family and was in need of money for food and quarters. He claimed chagrin and grief at being obliged to come again for help. When asked why he did not protect himself by applying for town aid, he exclaimed, "I'd lose my manhood! If the town supported me I'd lose my right to vote!"

"You know just how the women feel, don't you?" said I.

"The women! They're different. I'm talking about how a man is in disgrace without the right to vote!"

"Oh!" said I.

It chanced that, at the time, there were three candidates in the race for election for Mayor. "By the way," said I, "for which of the candidates do you intend to vote?"

"I don't know anything about the candidates," said he, "I don't even know their names. But it's all right. I've always voted the straight Republican ticket, and I mean to vote the straight Republican ticket till I die."

"Oh!" said I.

The total number of votes cast for suffrage in New York on Nov. 6 was 641,481, with 395 Election districts missing. The yes vote in 1915 was 553,348.

THE UMBRELLA FABLE

Exhibits Used with Umbrella Placards

The windows of Suffrage Headquarters are cleared and an open black umbrella with a large yellow bow on the handle is placed in window.

(Stencil at top of large placard).

WOMEN SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO USE UMBRELLAS!

Below on typewriter sheet, placed in center of placard:

BECAUSE

MEN ALREADY HAVE UMBRELLAS.

To Let Women Have Them, Too, Would Only Double Expenses.

WOMAN'S PLACE IS IN THE HOME.

If She Would Stay Away from Stores, Schools and Churches When It Rains, She Would Not Need Umbrellas.

WOMEN CAN WALK UNDER THEIR HUSBANDS' UMBRELLAS.

If They Have No Husbands, They Are to Try to Get One Apiece, and Then They Can Walk Under Their Umbrellas.

IF THEY ARE PERMITTED TO USE UMBRELLAS BY THEMSELVES WOMEN WILL NEGLECT THEIR HOMES.

Because They Can Then Gad About in the Rain Without Getting Wet.

MORAL.

Women Must Not Be Permitted to Use Umbrellas!

SILLY?

NO SILLIER THAN OBJECTIONS TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE!

(Stencil at bottom of placard)

VOTES FOR WOMEN!

THE FIRST UMBRELLA

(The following is typewritten)

When the Man Who Invented the Umbrella Took It Out on the Streets of London, Years Ago, He Was Met with Jeers and Condemnation.

"What a Wicked Thing," People Said. "Did Not God Make the Rain to Rain Alike on the Just and the Unjust? This Man Is Blasphemous to Try to Keep Off the Rain from Heaven."

And Yet Today An Umbrella Is a Commonplace Sight.

Woman Suffrage Has Had to Combat Just Such Unreasonable Prejudice.

Yet in a Few Years Women Will Be Voting All Over the United States and People will Think It Funny That Any Objection to Their Voting Was Ever Made.

(Stencil at bottom)

VOTES FOR WOMEN

An umbrella frame from which the cover has been removed is placed in window with this placard:

"THE POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF WOMEN WITHOUT VOTES IS ABOUT AS EFFECTIVE AS IS AN UMBRELLA WITHOUT A TOP."

MARY CARMACK MCDOUGAL.

Practical Christmas Gifts

ALMOST every dress the little girl wears is improved by the addition of a collar and cuff set, either all white or white trimmed with feather stitchings of a color. We mention a few of those which will make useful Christmas gifts.

First Floor

A sailor collar, extra quality wash satin, with hemstitched edge.

Special $1.50

Round collar and cuff set of fine net, hand embroidered and edged with lace. Neck sizes 11-12-13 inches.

Set $1.65

Round set for wear over wool dresses. Linen, hand embroidered eyelet scalloped edge. Neck sizes 11-12-13 inches.

Sale Price for Set $1.95

Pique set, simple round style with hand embroidered scalloped edge and cluster of dots above.

Sale Price for Set $1.95

Paris **Best & Co.** *London*

Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.
New York

Americanizing in Georgia

AS Americanization chairman for Georgia, Mrs. Emma T. Martin of Atlanta is doing effective work in accord with the plans outlined by the Americanization committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley is chairman.

Through the public schools, through the social workers and through the churches, the alien and his family are being cultivated. "In all this work there is concerted effort to make the foreigner feel that he is a member of the great American family," says Mrs. Martin. The men and children derive far greater benefits from these efforts than do the women, because the men naturally learn a certain amount from outside contact, and the children from teachers and playfellows, while the wife and mother is home drudging. A plan must be worked out whereby the women can keep pace with the men and children. For every foreigner who comes to this country there should be an American godmother or godfather, a guiding hand to welcome and Americanize the stranger within our gates. The government should provide an Americanization bureau to supplement the work of naturalization."

Miss Gertrude Barnum

Associated for twenty years with women in Industry

Will lecture in Massachusetts on

"AMERICANIZING AMERICANS and ALIENS."

illustrating from her sketches

"My Immigrant Neighbors"

Terms reasonable

Apply care of MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

585 Boylston St., Boston

Miss Barnum served on the Federal Industrial Relations Commission and is a member of the National Women in Industry Committee, advisory to Council of National Defense.

The Knitting Machine at Work

IT having been estimated that an expert hand-knitter can knit one sock in a day—one pair in two days—and that by machine an expert worker can turn out a pair of socks in twenty-five minutes, the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond has purchased a knitting machine, the first to be installed publicly in Richmond. The suggestion of this purchase came from the Misses May and Julia Moore of the Richmond League, who spent last summer in Los Angeles, California, and worked with the Red Cross Chapter of women voters there, both becoming expert in the use of the knitting machine.

The machine-knit socks have been approved by Mrs. Bessie Berry Grabowski, chairman of the Knitting Department of the Richmond Chapter of the American Red Cross. As the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond is an officially recognized Auxiliary of the Richmond Chapter their sock knitting will be done on the machine. Great interest is being manifested in it, and the number of volunteer workers is increasing daily.

On the Use of Cornmeal Abroad

Another Point of View

SO much is being said to the American public about using cornmeal and sending the wheat to Europe, that I must say a few words on what I know from experience and observation on the use of cornmeal. A physician, who practised what he preached insisted that one meal in which the products of corn were used to the exclusion of wheat flour each day, was by far the most balanced ration. Every morning he had corn bread, of which here is the recipe: Into less than a pint of sour milk stir cornmeal to a moderately stiff batter; one tablespoonful shortening (fryings of bacon, good); one egg, salt to taste, and last thing of all about a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little warm water and beaten in thoroughly; bake in a quick oven. If your gas oven does not brown fast enough on top, put the pan under the blaze of the burner, but watch that it does not burn. Eat promptly when done, and you will agree with the doctor that it is a fine food.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon has recently told of efforts made in England and Paris to have them learn the use of cornmeal, and of how unsuccessful these efforts were; but the people there have just the same kind of stomachs that people in America have and this is a first-rate opportunity to let them learn. I spent a few months in England shortly after the Paris Exposition of 1900 and heard expressions of indifference in regard to cornmeal as a food. But the cooking-stoves of England are not like those of America. You can not heat one of them up to bake a corn cake such as I have described. The women of England depend on the bakeries for their bread and cake, so when you preach to the people of that country about learning to eat corn bread, you must first teach the bakers. But this I will say: if the woman at home will subject a cake of bread made from cornmeal, by the baker, to a few minutes' steam heat in a close-covered steamer, the result will be as good, if not better, than when first baked.

I know now why Mr. Cannon is famous. He has common sense. So let us join with him in asking the government to talk less about eating all the cornmeal in America, and more about setting the starving Europeans to learn the merits of that useful grain, by partaking of it in at least one repast a day.

And when the new combinations of flour are put on the market, label them with the ingredients used; do not put them out as wheat flour, when they are not, as the Minnesota manufacturers did some years ago, and the indignant housewives rebelled against the imposition. The flour was good of its kind and would have received a welcome for most household uses (it would not make good cake), only the manufacturers made that great blunder, they tried to cheat an intelligent class of women.

Fuel is scarce and dear in England. I wonder if they have learned the merits of the fireless cooker?

Cornmeal should be thoroughly cooked in mush, either for frying or as a cereal, and these articles are wholesome if well done.

I remember once seeing a fine-looking girl in a social gathering. Her complexion was like roses and lilies. A physician drew my attention to her. "She is one of our western cornfed lassies. I know the family well," he said.

KATHARINE DORRIS SHARPE.

Rice Flour Waffles

½ cup cornmeal mush; while it is warm put into it a small teaspoonful of butter, 2 eggs, 1 pint rice flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder and enough milk or water to make a thin batter. You can either fry as waffles or bake as a bread. Serve hot.

Cornmeal Dodgers

2 cups cornmeal, 2 tablespoons (heaping) lard or Crisco, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda. Sour milk enough to make a dough that will mould in a tablespoon. Buttermilk is better. Melt shortening in a skillet or a griddle. Put the corn mixture on the hot griddle by the spoon, rounding up nicely in the middle. Let bake on top of stove until brown on the bottom. Place in a hot oven and bake about 20 minutes, or until brown on top.

MRS. FLORENCE MEEK.

Quick Cornmeal Bread (Johnny Cake)

1 cup milk, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon fat, ½ teaspoon salt, ¾ cup cornmeal, 1¼ cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons sugar.

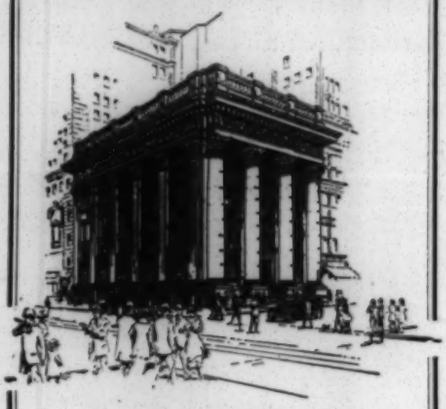
Method 1.—Mix the milk, eggs and melted fat, add to the dry materials which have been well mixed. Bake in a hot oven. The time will depend upon the thickness of the loaf.

Method 2.—Scald the cornmeal with the hot milk; add egg and melted fat, and combine with dry ingredients. Bake in a hot oven.

A Word from Dr. Wiley

"All cereals are most wholesome when eaten with their natural bran. Cereal products become less wholesome as they become decorticated, degerminated and devitalized. The vitamines of cereals reside, almost exclusively, in their bran and germ. White flour, etc., when fed alone, invariably produces a form of scurvy known as polyneuritis. By the common milling process approximately 1/3 of the most valuable part of the grain is sacrificed."

HARVEY W. WILEY.



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

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Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President, Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

Extend the "Meat Flavor"

Meat may be baked with rice or macaroni, and a little will go a long way. Spread chopped meat over a layer of macaroni, pour the meat gravy or tomatoes, or both, over it, sprinkle with butter or crumbs on top and bake to a pleasant brown.

Or mold some rice and hollow out the center. Stuff the hole with a little chopped meat, gravy and parsley, and bake. Turn it out on a platter and cover with a pretty tomato sauce. It makes a snowy little island in a pink lake.

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

A WOMAN'S POLITICAL WEEKLY

VOTES FOR WOMEN

WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED

FOR WOMEN BY WOMEN

She has put her hand to the plough and will not turn back

Women are doing so much these days—so much working and thinking—and so much hoping! There is a new spirit abroad among America's daughters which finds its best expression in fearless and cheerful service. To catch this spirit and put it into words is the function of

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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Fancy Silk Hose, vertical or circular Stripes. Plain or Richelieu rib. Some with cotton tops and soles. Colors: Purple, Copenhagen, Navy, Emerald, Champagne, Red and Gold. Also plain Black Silk, and Black and White Stripes. **Special, $1.15 a pair.**

Black Lisle, medium weight, 40c a pair.

Cottons, medium weight, Black or White, regular and out sizes, 50c a pair.

Colored Silk Hose, all the new shades, $1.50 a pair.

Black Silk Hose, $1.15, 1.25, 1.75 to 3.00 a pair.

Golf Hose, plain White, colored Clocks, $1.95 a pair. White ribbed, colored Clocks, $1.75 and 2.50 a pair.

English Golf Hose, plain tops, Plaid boots, $3.95.

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Collar and Cuff Sets of imitation Filet Lace, $1.00.

Stocks and Jabots of Net, and Net trimmed with Lace, $1.00, 1.25, 1.75, 3.95. Real Filet Lace Stock and Jabot, $8.95, 12.95 up to 22.50.

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DO YOU SUBSCRIBE TO THIS?

"*Resolved,* That we men and women, voting citizens assembled in mass meeting, to celebrate the victory of woman suffrage in New York state, do hereby renew our appeal to Congress to submit the federal woman suffrage amendment to the Legislatures of the several states."

Then Get to Work

Let your congressmen know how you feel. See that they go back to Washington in December realizing what you and other of their constituents are expecting of them.

New York has turned a willing ear to the plea for a real democracy within her borders. The 65th Congress will do as well by the nation. The time has come for the enfranchisement of all the women of all the United States by an amendment to the federal constitution.